

Air Force Reserve Colonel Jerry D. Willoughby
 Army Major General Charles Mahan
 Army Reserve Brigadier General Bruce B. Bingham
 Navy Lieutenant Junior Grade Craig Leaphart
 Navy Lieutenant Commander Bradley S. Russell

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces the following appointment made by the President pro tempore during the sine die adjournment:

Pursuant to provisions of Public Law 106-79, on behalf of the President pro tempore, after consultation with the majority and minority leaders, the appointment of the following Senators to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission: the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS).

The Chair announces the following appointment made by the Democratic leader, the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE), during the sine die adjournment:

Pursuant to provisions of Public Law 105-277, on behalf of the Democratic leader, who consulted with the minority leader of the House, the appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the International Financial Institution Advisory Commission: C. Fred Bergsten, of Virginia, vice Paul A. Volcker, of New York, resigned.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.J. RES. 84

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, there is a joint resolution at the desk which was received earlier from the House of Representatives. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 84) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

Mr. GRAMS. I now ask for its second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the rule, the bill will be read on the next legislative day.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 376

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate withdraw its request of November 19, 1999, for a conference on S. 376, and agree to the conference, with the same conferees previously appointed by the Senate, requested by the House of Representatives on November 10, 1999, which message was transmitted to the Senate on January 24, 2000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICK E. SCHEUERMANN

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I am reminded each time I look to the sky of the reach Americans have made to the heavens. I am extremely proud that every manned spaceflight since the Apollo program has been powered by engines tested at a facility in my home State of Mississippi, the John C. Stennis Space Center. There, a dedicated group of professionals labors largely unheralded to ensure the performance and safety of the engines that propel our astronauts into space. Although I have known many of these outstanding Mississippians in my years in Congress, I only recently had the opportunity to work closely with one of these professionals. The leadership at NASA decided to offer a legislative fellowship to Congress to one of NASA Stennis' rising stars, Mr. Patrick Scheuermann.

Patrick arrived on Capitol Hill in January, 1999, at the beginning of a very busy opening session of the 106th Congress. Although many thought other proceedings that opened the 106th would supercede a legislative agenda, the Senate professional and personal staffs ensured that, in the background, the business of Congress stayed in motion. Patrick cut his teeth in the difficult staff preparations for the legislative cycle that would take place around the issues that dominated the Senate floor. An effort was underway at NASA to reinvigorate manned space flight and to reduce the cost of getting to space. Patrick was assigned to research and report on these initiatives and to keep my legislative staff briefed on their status through the Authorization and Appropriations process.

Patrick approached his assignment with the interest of someone who not only enjoys what he does, but with the infectious enthusiasm that brings others onboard as well. My staff quickly became knowledgeable of the many NASA programs that together form our Nation's efforts to reach space. I found more and more space related meetings on the calendar. As the Session progressed, the Senate led the charge to complete the first NASA Authorization Bill in many years. One hundred million dollars was added to the NASA budget to develop third generation reusable launch vehicle technology, a program known as Spaceliner 100. Patrick's ability to explain the facets of NASA's programs to legislative staffers and his vigilance as changes developed ensured the ultimate success of these endeavors. His detailed understanding of Stennis Space Center's capabilities and assets also proved to be of great value in assessing the facility's potential for commercial activities.

Patrick has a long history with the Space Program. After earning his Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from the University of New Orleans, he made his first foray into the world of Rocket Science as a contract test engineer, testing Space Shuttle Main Engines at the Stennis Space Center. This brought him across the "Great Divide" that is the Pearl River and firmly onto Mississippi soil where the NASA hierarchy recognized and recruited the talented young engineer. Although our neighbors across the Pearl claim Patrick as a native son, Mississippians have adopted him for his hard work and strength of character. He also made the grade through his success in attracting one of Greater Picayune's finest, Miss Sarah Melissa Lee to be his bride. Together they have added to Mississippi's fame through their beautiful children, Chandler and Christina. Although I am sorry to lose the talent and expertise that Patrick brought to my staff, I am pleased that his return to the Stennis Space Center foretells many more years of innovation and success at this vital national treasure.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN DIMENTO, U.S. NAVY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to recognize and say farewell to an outstanding Naval Officer, Lieutenant Commander John Di Mento, upon his departure from my staff. Lieutenant Commander Di Mento was selected as a Navy Fellow to work in my office because of his professional reputation and his knowledge of the Navy Oceanography program and the military presence in my home state. Not a Mississippian by birth, he earned the respect of Mississippians during his long service in the state from 1990 through 1996, and through his impressive display of good judgement when he married the former Chenaey Bourgeois of Bay Saint Louis. Together they have added to Mississippi's fame through their beautiful daughter, Colby.

Lieutenant Commander Di Mento entered the United States Naval Academy in 1983 and was commissioned as an Ensign upon graduation in 1987. He earned a Master's Degree in Oceanography and began his career as a Naval Oceanographer as the Executive Officer of Oceanographic Unit Three, surveying over 100,000 miles of the ocean floor in a year deployed. He returned from sea and reported to the Naval Oceanographic Office in Bay Saint Louis, Mississippi. He worked extensively in ocean modeling and remote sensing, and flew aerial oceanographic surveys with Oceanographic Development Squadron Eight, in the process earning his Naval Aviation Observer wings. Later assigned as Oceanographer on USS *Kearsarge*, Lieutenant

Commander Di Mento qualified as a Surface Warfare Officer. He was commended for his performance during Operation Noble Obelisk, where he was responsible for the processing, care, and movement of over 2,500 refugees rescued by *Kearsarge* from the civil war in Sierra Leone from embarkation through debarkation.

Ashore, Lieutenant Commander Di Mento served briefly on the staff of the Oceanographer of the Navy at the U.S. Naval Observatory. He later served two years as Flag Aide and Executive Assistant for Rear Admiral Paul Gaffney, II, Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command following a year as Flag Aide to his predecessor, Rear Admiral John Chubb. His only other tour ashore found him navigating the sometimes treacherous waters here on Capitol Hill.

Lieutenant Commander Di Mento quickly became a valued member of my staff where he led several legislative initiatives that enormously benefitted the Department of Defense, the Navy, and the State of Mississippi. He provided a great deal of research and analysis while the Senate initiated broad reform of military pay and benefits. His work led to the most significant piece of legislation for service members since 1981. The leadership, integrity, and limitless energy that defined his naval career served him well in his term as a Legislative Fellow.

Lieutenant Commander Di Mento's many awards and decorations include the Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, and various unit and service awards. Lieutenant Commander Di Mento will be missed on the staff, but his return to the Naval Service is a benefit to our great Nation. He has great things ahead of him. On behalf of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I wish Lieutenant Commander Di Mento, "Fair Winds and Following Seas."

JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH ADDRESS AT THE LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, last spring I joined my colleagues in honoring President Lyndon Baines Johnson when we hung a portrait of our former president on the one blank wall left in the President's Room in our nation's Capitol. As I noted at that time, I could think of no other president or American who was as deserving of this honor as LBJ.

As the Senate Majority Leader and President, LBJ was a man of immense skill, dedication and compassion. He is remembered by most Americans as a great leader whose strength of personality helped him preside over an extremely productive Senate that expanded Social Security, created the Interstate Highway system, and passed

one of the most important civil rights laws of the 20th Century. Less well known, however, is LBJ's tremendous ability to compromise. He truly believed in the message of his favorite Bible verse: "Come, let us reason together." Our nation and our government needs more men and women who share this powerful belief.

Today, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues and all Americans another aspect of LBJ's legacy that too often has been overlooked—his work to bring justice to disenfranchised ethnic minorities and to improve the lot of the large number of Americans suffering in unimaginable poverty. John Kenneth Galbraith, the noted economist and former presidential aide, recently highlighted LBJ's accomplishments in this area in an important speech at the LBJ library in Austin, Texas.

As Professor Galbraith noted, historians often view LBJ's administration in terms of its involvement in the Vietnam War. While we should never underestimate the impact that war had on our country, historians are remiss to view LBJ through this narrow prism. Those who do fail to acknowledge his meaningful and lasting accomplishments in expanding civil rights, protecting voting rights, and fighting poverty. These victories have forever changed the face of America for the better.

Professor Galbraith's speech is based on his personal and professional relationship with LBJ. It is a testament to LBJ's leadership and a tribute to the sometimes overlooked legacy of the Great Society. This speech is an important step towards setting the historical record straight and establishing a legacy of LBJ's Administration that is historically accurate as well as comprehensive.

I ask unanimous consent that Professor Galbraith's speech be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LYNDON JOHNSON: HISTORY RECONSIDERED

(By John Kenneth Galbraith)

The task of the historian is never finished. As first written, history responds to the dramatic, tragic or otherwise seemingly dominant events of the time. Only in later, more careful, more detached and, one trusts, professionally more competent view does the deeper truth emerge. Were it otherwise, historians would not be needed; history would not have to be reconsidered and rewritten. It is with such reconsideration I am here concerned—with an historical view in need of substantial modification. I am seeking the needed historical reappraisal of Lyndon Baines Johnson, a revision and correction of a history with which I was myself associated, had a modest role, and one to which I have contributed. I here offer a more thoughtful, I trust more informed, view of Lyndon Johnson, and notably as President of the United States. First, a word of personal history.

Lyndon Johnson was my age, or I his—he was born August 27, 1908, I a month and a half later. We were both of an amply celebrated rural origin, and both had our early education in country schools, rural-oriented colleges. Johnson arrived in Washington as a congressional aide in 1931, I for a markedly less impressive sojourn in 1934. We were both interested in agriculture; I had a minor role with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration—the Triple A—which continued as I went on that year to Harvard. Johnson a year later became the Texas director of the National Youth Administration. Two years after that he was elected to the House of Representatives.

At some time during these years we became acquainted; we were brought more closely together by the two great human rights advocates from Alabama, Virginia and Clifford Durr, to whom we were both devoted, Johnson and I were proudly New Dealers, fully committed to FDR who had our unstinting support. Our friendship, if not close, lasted for nearly a lifetime, to be ended by an unforgiving event central in the appraisal of Lyndon Johnson and the correction of which I here seek. That correction places him next only to Franklin D. Roosevelt as a force for a civilized and civilizing social policy essential for human well-being and for the peaceful co-existence between the economically favored (or financially fortunate) and the poor. History has settled on the great contribution of the New Deal. Much needs yet to be said of the achievements of the Johnson years, still sadly blotted from memory by foreign and military policy and action. Next only to Roosevelt, and in some respects more so, Lyndon Johnson was the most effective advocate of human social change in the United States in this century.

This was not a matter on which he left one in any doubt. On the day after John F. Kennedy's assassination, I was in Washington at the White House working on the sudden and compelling array of funeral tasks. I was called by L.B.J. to his vice-presidential, now his presidential, offices in the Old State Department building. (I offer this revision of the history on the 36th anniversary of L.B.J.'s first full day in office.) We discussed a range of domestic problems and the needed action. He spoke in Johnson language and emphasis of his strong commitment. Knowing perhaps that nothing would more assure my belief, he asked me to do a draft of the speech he would shortly make to the Congress. The eventual speech, which relied rather more heavily on Theodore Sorensen and on L.B.J. himself, made clear his intention.

For Roosevelt it was the New Deal. Kennedy had given currency to the phrase the New Frontier. For Johnson it would be the Great Society—possibly a less compelling title. Nonetheless, the action so taken has become part of our everyday life and acceptance. But not in the history. The New Deal is large in public memory; so, if somewhat less, is the New Frontier. Much less is made of the Good Society and the years of Lyndon Johnson. What was then greatly needed, even urgent and wonderfully accomplished, lies in the historical backwater. That we must recognize and retrieve.

The first and most important step taken by Lyndon Johnson was simply to make all Americans full citizens and full participants in the democratic process. This, in the Kennedy years, had become an issue of major importance. In June of 1963, a few months before his death, Kennedy had called for enabling legislation. His position, and especially